

the suffering of peasants under hard masters are very terrible.

Besides his out-of-door serfs, every proprietor owned a great many domestic slaves. hundreds of men often - more than work could be found for, so that they led a lazy life. Tailors, hair-dressers, milliners, an orchestra, a company of actors, often formed part of the establishment of a large proprietor. But though these had their wants provided for, & had but little to do, the out-door peasant preferred his own hard life for he was much the more independent of the two.

He was compelled to pay certain dues to his lord: the rest of his time, money & goods belonged to himself. These were of three kinds; labour, money, & farm produce. The last named consisted chiefly of eggs, chickens, lamb, mushrooms, wild berries & various cloth. The amount of these various products depended entirely on the will of the master.

When a proprietor had much fertile land, he probably did not require his serfs to pay him any money, but demanded labour from them instead. The Emperor Paul 1, however, made a law that no serf should be compelled to work for his master more than three days a week: the rest of the week he could spend upon his own bit of land. If the proprietor had more serfs than he required for the cultivation of his fields,

price them in St. Petersburg; <sup>but</sup> most of  
these are of Russian manufacture.

Strange to say, the manufactured articles of a  
Russian town hundreds of miles distant,  
are to be found here exposed for sale at lower  
prices than in the very town where they have  
been produced: the only expense here is  
house-rent, while, in the towns the merchants  
have to pay very heavy dues to the government  
for permission to trade. The goods of Western  
Europe are subject to an exorbitant duty  
on entering Russia; but they, too, are sold at  
a low rate at Nijni where the merchant  
is subject to no other charges; while Arctic  
furs procure, upon which there is little  
or no duty, may be bought proportionately  
cheaper. Hence this fair is the great  
annual Russian market.

The greatest quantity of raw produce  
comes from the east, either down the Kama  
or up the Volga. Besides tea from China,  
the barges down the former river bring  
quantities of Siberian iron, furs & skins  
together with various bottling wooden bottles  
covered with lacquered tin, which are in  
great request; while madder, hellebore  
fruits, Caucasian wines & fish, are among  
the articles which come from countries  
bordering on the Caspian.

Teas & furs from the East, & silk &  
cotton from the West, are the most  
striking articles of commerce. England  
supplies the great quantity of indigo which  
is sold here & used extensively throughout  
Russia as a dye.

The hill over-hanging the Volga on which Nijni

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to the people. They exact money, refuse to bury or baptise until a certain sum of money has been paid. Hence the people set great importance on the rites of religion but do not respect the clergy. They persecute them with derision & reproaches, & feel them to be a burden. In nearly all the popular comic stories the priest & his wife is held up to ridicule, & in nearly all the proverbs & popular sayings where the clergy are mentioned it is always with derision. And why do the people not respect the clergy? Because, having received a false kind of education, they do not introduce into the life of the people the teachings of the Spirit, because they transform the service of God into a profitable trade. Can the people respect the clergy when they hear how one priest stole money from under the pillow of a dying man, how another christened a dog, how others abuse one another in bad language at the altar?

And yet the priests are not solely to blame: they do but follow the imperfect teaching of the church they belong to: they have been taught themselves that attention to the outward ceremonies of religion is the only thing needful.

Vladimir, the first Christian king in Russia, was baptised by missionaries from Constantinople: his people followed his example, & were baptised in immense numbers, - as many as 20,000 in a single day. Thus the Greek Church, whose chief seat was in Constantinople, came to

No market-place on the other side of the river  
battalions were fought, + scenes of bloodshed  
took place. Sometimes it was a contest between  
rival families; sometimes, a struggle  
between the rich people + the common  
people. A state thus divided against itself  
could not long resist foes from without;  
the Grand Princes of Moscow ultimately  
joined the party. These Grand Princes  
brought about the annexation in a  
barbarous way: Thousands of families  
were transported to Moscow, + Muscovite  
families put in their place; and when,  
in spite of this, the old spirit re-voiced,  
Ivan the Terrible determined to exterminate  
the opposing citizens. Advancing with  
a large army, which met with no resistance  
he devastated the country with fire +  
sword, + during a residence of five  
weeks in the town, he put the inhabitants  
to death with unutterable ferocity.

If the old walls of the city could speak they  
would have many a horrible tale to tell.  
Monks + priests were tied to a stake +  
flayed: the merchants + officials were  
tormented with fire, + then thrown from  
the bridge with their wives + children into  
the river; below, were boatfuls of soldiers  
ready to kill any who tried to escape  
by swimming. In the town alone 60,000  
people human beings are said to  
have been butchered.

This tragic scene, which occurred  
in 1570, closes the history of Novgorod  
as an independent state.

It is now merely a provincial town;  
inferior to Kiev, Kazan, Borkof, +  
some

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Russian bazaar, with very broad streets, very tall white houses, decorated with very green paint. There is, however, an old quarter of the town inhabited exclusively by about five thousand Tartars. The streets here are composed entirely of blank walls; the houses are only one storey high, & each is enclosed in a separate court-yard. The parchment windows which look out into it are placed so low as to be quite hidden from the street. The shops are few & far between, & very small & poor.

The young women walk about covered up to the eyes & with the white "furedje", which reaches as low as the knee. Were it not for the bright coloured skirt which flutters beneath it, & the loose drawer that falls over tiny yellow bods, they would look like animated bundles of clothes for the wash.

Now & then, a file of camel-carts moves sedately along the streets, stopping every now & then for a few moments while the driver speaks to friends. When all the camels lie down, to get up shortly with great exertion. The bizarre appearance of this Bactrian

camel is not attractive. The two humps are generally so long that, unable to sustain themselves, they fall over, & often <sup>hang</sup> fall down on each side of the animal's back. The neck & legs are covered with long thick hair from which the Tartar women weave cloth of a soft-woolly texture.

The town is at its gayest during the week of the annual fair. Then a curious variety of races may be observed. - the red-bearded Russian mujik, in fact both a sleep-stir, in close conversation with a fairly dressed Tartar, who has just galloped across the steppe

enlarges these passages, until what was a mere crack may become an enormous cavern. This is, shortly, the history of Clapham Caves, Seller's Caves, Metherell's Caves, Victoria Caves, & others less well known which rank among the 'Caves' of Devon.

But how are the stalactites & stalagmites formed which commonly stand hung from the roof, or rise from the floor of such a cavern. By a process simple enough. We have seen that carbonic acid, present in water, has power to dissolve Calcium carbonate, or limestone: but water which contains it to the air, & down of the carbonic acid is given off, & so a consequence, the calcium carbonate which it held in solution is again deposited upon whatever object the water flows over. Now in caverns, water necessarily percolates the roof: if there is any circulation fair in the cavern, some carbonic acid is given off, some limestone deposited, by every drop which falls from roof to floor: the water drops, but the overfilm of limestone remains attached to the roof: each succeeding drop leaves behind it an added film until in the course of ages, the limestone grows steadily into the extraordinary figures to be seen hanging from the roofs of such caverns as almost water droppings. But how are the stalagmites formed which rise from the floor, frequently meeting the stalactite depending from the roof, & thus forming a pillar? In the same way: each drop which reaches the floor contains, leaves behind it, some trace of limestone: many little nests a needle, a wisp of limestone, which as curios & varied in form as the stalactites.

about.

We have spoken of the lowness & the remarkable regularity of the valleys which the rivers have cut for themselves out of the limestone. Now this limestone is commonly heightened by contrast with her brown moors, which start in the green valleys. Thus, in upper Wharfedale, we have Great Whernside, Coniston Moor, Selside, & so on on the last at not great distance from the river. The colouring changes quite suddenly. We have a sharp line of demarcation between verdure & barrenness. Greater elevation does not account for this difference. The moorland high moors are of millstone grit, which bears little but "heather, coarse grasses, & small plants as low a peat," ill drained, air-nutritious soil. Ling, cranberry, bilberry are the plants of the moors, & the moorland is to be met with in the swamps. but the floor of the sandstone is poor, its dull brown tint with a purple glow when the heather is in bloom, distinguishes the grit moor at a great distance.

A geological map shows many patches of millstone grit resting upon the limestone. Thernside, Ingleborough, Pen-y-ghent, Fountain Fell, show such patches, because here summits are capped with grit. ~~though~~ Still they rest upon the limestone plateau. We have now to account for the presence of millstone grit in the high places, & limestone in the valleys. The fact is, that the whole

Belgrave to south-west of the country, a geological  
map usually shows a dark pallet, covering a district  
some 20 miles wide by 25 long, reaching from the  
extreme south to about 5 or six miles north of  
Leeds & Bradford, hemmed in on the east by  
the narrow Pennian strip we have spoken of, &  
on the west, by a narrow & strip of millstone grit.  
But we have the series of beds known as the  
Coal Measures, & here, as a consequence, we have  
~~the~~ a very densely populated district, containing  
all the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.  
Here, the sandstone is poor & the landscape  
boring; then millstone grit is the surface  
rock, which is rarely used as a building material,  
public buildings & private dwellings being  
usually constructed of the poor building stone  
which the country affords, a fact which gives  
to the manufacturing towns of the West Riding  
an air of dinginess & proverty. The ~~mines~~  
stations are black with the coal hills or  
scarred with quarries; ~~the~~ the rough gravel pits  
& iron works disfigures the landscape;  
the streams run black, black is ink, reported  
with the washings of the dyeworks & the drainage  
of the towns; the atmosphere is dull, laden  
with the smoke from many mills among which  
no foliage is seen only in the early days  
of a wet spring. Then the coal field is send  
by rivers, valley, to unlovely accidents affecting  
manufacturing industries here not quite  
spoiled the beauty of the country; & even had  
they done so, this section of the West Riding  
must needs pay a price for being in the whole a

Haarlem, like Leyden, has its story of a long siege, & of heroic resistance to the Spaniards. The siege of Haarlem preceded that of Leyden. For seven months, the inhabitants endured all the miseries of a siege - which was afterwards turned into a blockade. Women as well as men took part in the defence of the town: a band of three hundred enrolled themselves into a company under the heroine Maria Hasselaer, & did duty with shoulder of pike & musket. But

